

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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Upward Climb

By Walter E. Myer

YOUNG people are sometimes told that the future is in their own hands. If they want to know what they will be doing in 20 years, they have only to decide what they want to be doing, how well they wish to succeed. They may then prepare themselves for the achievements they have in mind. Once they decide what they want to be like, they can build their personalities and their lives in accordance with their ideals.

This is partly but not wholly true. You can build a house that way. The architect first has in his mind a picture of what the finished building is to be. He makes his blueprints, devises a model, and supervises construction. When the house is built, it will be exactly like the picture which was in his mind before a stone had been laid.

The building of your future is a more complex job. Conditions over which you have no control will change as you go along and these changes will call for alterations of your plans. As you grow in experience, new ideas will come to you and new and different goals may come into view. You will have changing conceptions of the meaning of success.

Someone has said that the development of a human life is less like the building of a house than like the growing of a vine. As the seed sprouts and the tendrils appear, you know that if the vine is properly tended it will grow upward and outward. It will reach out here and there, avoiding obstacles, changing its course as necessity demands, but always following the urge for upward growth. You cannot predict exactly how it will grow or what parts of the wall it will cover, but you know that if it is well cared for and wisely pruned it will grow in strength and beauty.

The vine does not grow after the pattern of a fixed blueprint for it is a living thing. Yet care and planning will determine the general direction of its growth. So it is with a human life: with your life. You can determine now the general direction in which you wish to go. You can develop the virtues and

qualities that make for success. You can decide to move upward, to grow in education, to be industrious, honest, and public-spirited. You may decide tentatively upon an occupation and prepare for it.



Walter E. Myer

Then, as you grow in experience, you may change some of your plans. You may make a different choice of an occupation. If so, you need not worry about it for the qualities which would have made for success in the vocation you first selected will serve you equally well in the other. You can adjust to new situations. Just as the gardener prunes the vine, you may change some of your personality traits. You may remove obstacles which impede your progress. You may see to it that, as you go forward into an unpredictable future, your course may be ever upward toward goals of service and achievement. To that extent, you may shape your own future.



INDONESIAN WOMEN work in a field of rice. Providing food enough for its growing population is one of the island republic's major problems.

Indonesian Republic

Island Nation Wants to Avoid Too Great Reliance on West as Country Struggles to Overcome Serious Problems

IN the old city of Djakarta overlooking the blue-green waters of the Java Sea, the lawmakers of the Republic of Indonesia are now meeting. American leaders are keeping a watchful eye on proceedings there. Our officials want to know what the parliament of this young Asiatic nation will do concerning future cooperation between the United States and Indonesia.

Cooperation has been a touchy matter since last February. At that time, the Indonesian foreign minister signed an agreement with the U. S. It stated that we would continue giving Indonesia about the same amount of aid she has been receiving from us, totaling approximately 8 million dollars a year. In return, it provided that Indonesia should agree to "contribute to the defensive strength of the free world."

The latter clause is included this year in all agreements under which other countries receive help from the United States. The clause is not looked upon as committing a nation to furnish troops or arms, but is regarded merely as a statement that the country's sympathies lie with the democratic nations of the west.

However, when the terms of the agreement became known in Indonesia, many citizens of that country strongly objected. They feared it would link their land too closely to the United States. They maintained that Indonesia should pursue a neutral course in the world struggle between democracy and communism.

So strong were objections to the agreement that Indonesia's cabinet was forced to resign. The future of the U. S. economic-aid program to Indonesia was thrown in doubt.

Most Americans were greatly surprised and perplexed by the attitude of the Indonesians. Why did so many of them object to affirming their support to "the free world"?

An examination of Indonesia's recent history and present problems casts considerable light on this question. First, though, let us see of what this land consists.

Indonesia is made up of hundreds of islands stretching more than 3,000 miles south and east of Asia in the direction of Australia. The four largest are Borneo (part of which is under British control), Java, Sumatra, and Celebes. The area has great wealth

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Fair Employment Problem Studied

Should the Federal Government Start a Big Drive Against Job Discrimination?

"DOES he favor an FEPC?" In one form or another, this question undoubtedly has been asked concerning every Presidential prospect—both Democrat and Republican—in the 1952 political race. It has also arisen in connection with various candidates for congressional seats.

The letters FEPC carry a lot of political weight. They stand for "Fair Employment Practices Commission." Our federal government has no such agency at present, but there is a bitter dispute as to whether it should create one.

If established, the commission would seek to prevent employers, labor unions, and employment agencies from discriminating against any racial or religious group. It would try to keep racial and religious differences from interfering with anyone's job opportunities. Many Americans feel that Uncle Sam should take vigorous steps along this line, while others insist that the task of fighting against job discrimination is one which the federal government must not assume.

There is controversy as to how much discrimination actually exists in the United States, although practically everyone would agree that there is some of it. On occasions, members of minorities do not receive a fair chance to obtain good jobs, or to get reasonable promotions after they are employed. Certain business firms refuse to hire Negroes, or perhaps use them only in unskilled jobs that pay comparatively little. In some cases, workers exert pressure on their employer and get him to hire only white employees. There are labor unions which resist admitting Negroes to membership.

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SENATOR IVES, Republican of New York, is sponsoring a "fair employment" bill in Congress

How Can Job Discrimination Be Stopped?

(Concluded from page 1)

Job partiality, however, is not always aimed at Negroes. Christians and Jews sometimes discriminate against each other, and so do Protestants and Catholics, American Indians, Mexicans, Orientals, and people of various European nationalities—individuals from all these groups frequently suffer because of prejudice and job discrimination.

Approximately a dozen states have passed laws that are intended, in one way or another, to combat job discrimination. Among the best known of these measures is the law which New York enacted in 1945. In general, New York prohibits any sizable business firm, labor union, or employment agency from discriminating against a person on account of race, religion, or national origin. A State Commission Against Discrimination has been set up to enforce the measure, and people who violate this commission's lawful orders can be punished by state courts.

Under the New York law, a businessman cannot ask a prospective employee questions that are likely to bring out facts about the person's nationality or religion. He cannot, for instance, ask where the person was born, or what his native language is. The job applicant cannot be requested to furnish a list of all the clubs and lodges to which he belongs. This information might give a definite clue to religion or nationality, because various organizations are made up entirely of Catholics, or Protestants, or Greek-Americans, or people from some other specific group.

No Discrimination

The businessman cannot go to an employment agency and ask for several white men, or Negroes, or Catholics, or Protestants, to work in his shop. In other words, he cannot specify that he wants some particular race, creed, or nationality. Furthermore, the employment agency itself is violating the law if it tries to help an employer exclude workers who belong to some certain group. A labor union in New York cannot lawfully refuse membership to anybody for racial or similar reasons, and it must not try to force discrimination upon an employer.

In matters involving people's rights to have jobs and win promotions in sizable New York enterprises, the state simply tries to keep race, nationality, and creed from being considered.

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination receives a number of complaints that regulations are being violated. It investigates such charges and tries, wherever possible, to settle the difficulty through persuasion rather than through punishment or threats of punishment.

As we pointed out earlier, job discrimination is not now prohibited by nation-wide federal laws. Generally speaking, Uncle Sam leaves the task to state and local agencies. During World War II, we had a national Committee on Fair Employment Practices which investigated complaints of job discrimination in defense industries. At present there is a Committee on Government Contract Compliance, which has similar duties, but its activities are extremely limited.

Many people, including President Truman, have long favored the enactment of a federal anti-discrimination measure, somewhat like the state law

that now exists in New York. They think we should establish a federal FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Commission), to do approximately the same kind of job that is being done by the New York State Commission Against Discrimination. Advocates of a national FEPC argue as follows:

"Americans like to think of their nation as one which, in large measure, seeks to offer equality of opportunity. But—so long as a person's ancestry or religion can keep him out of some job

petent worker. In the defense emergency, especially, we need to use all our manpower to the best advantage. We cannot do so if job applicants are being turned down on the basis of racial or religious partiality.

"Many people fear that a Fair Employment Practices Commission would force employers to hire workers from minority groups, regardless of the job qualifications which those workers might have. Such would not be the case. A good fair-employment measure

stitution. If not, the Constitution should be amended so as to permit such a measure."

Opponents of a federal FEPC statute make this reply:

"Although there is some job discrimination in the United States, many people exaggerate the extent of it. Furthermore, the situation is steadily improving. Numerous business firms and labor organizations are, of their own accord, doing much to promote equality in job opportunities.

"The best way of securing and keeping good relations among the various racial and religious groups in this country is through education and voluntary cooperation. If the federal government tries to force employers to hire workers that they do not want, or tries to force labor unions to admit members whom they do not desire, new resentment and hatred will be created. Through compulsory methods we are likely to lose ground, not gain it, in the struggle against racial and religious prejudices.

Employer's Freedom

"People who want an FEPC claim that the measures they advocate would not infringe on an employer's freedom to hire the best workers he can find. But we can't be sure how the law might really work. We might get a Fair Employment Practices Commission which would always assume that an employer is discriminating unless he hires a certain number of workers from minority groups. If this occurs, all business firms will be practically forced to employ some workers from among the Negroes or other minorities, regardless of those employees' qualifications for the jobs they take.

"Also frequently heard is the argument that we should enact federal FEPC legislation because people in some foreign countries do not like the racial discrimination which occurs in the United States. This argument ought to be disregarded completely. America should make her decisions on the basis of her own interests. We should not let the wishes of foreign countries determine how we handle our national affairs.

"If so-called 'fair-employment' legislation is to be enacted at all, it should be done by states rather than by the national government. Relationships among various racial and religious groups differ sharply from one part of our country to another. An FEPC law which might work fairly well in one section of the United States could cause serious trouble elsewhere.

"It is doubtful that our U. S. Constitution would permit the federal government to take over permanently such powers as the FEPC supporters want Uncle Sam to assume. We should not lightly disregard the limitations that have been put in the Constitution to protect us against improper extension of federal activities."

Such are the conflicting views on a subject that is likely to remain a major political issue in this country for a long time.

Pronunciations

Achmed Sukarno—ahk-mēt' sōō-kahr-nō
Celebes—sell'uh-bez
Djakarta—juh-kahr'tuh
Flores—flaw'res
Sumatra—sōō-mah'truh
Timor—tē'more



WHICH AXE should he use? Some people think federal laws are needed to get rid of racial prejudice. Others believe the federal government should stay out of the field entirely and that the job should be done by education or state law.

for which he is well qualified—we do not really give such equality.

"Throughout the world, communist propagandists are attacking the United States on the grounds that our country permits various forms of discrimination against minority groups—Negroes in particular. Non-white peoples in Asia and elsewhere are influenced, more than most of us realize, by stories of racial inequalities in the United States. The best way to remedy this situation is to start getting rid of the inequalities, and one of the biggest steps we can take is the enactment of a federal FEPC law.

"Discrimination causes a waste of manpower. If a man feels that race prejudice is likely to bar him from a good job no matter how much skill he develops, then he may not exert much effort to become a well-trained, com-

would simply provide that if a worker were otherwise well qualified for a position, he could not be rejected on account of his race, religion, or nationality. In case a job applicant complained that he had been turned down for such reasons, the Fair Employment Practices Commission would thoroughly investigate the facts before taking further action.

"A favorite argument of the people who oppose federal FEPC legislation is: 'Leave it to the states.' But job discrimination is a national problem. It harms our country as a whole. We need to weed it out on a nation-wide scale, and there are many states that will not take steps in this direction if the task is left up to them.

"An effective federal FEPC law could undoubtedly be enacted under existing provisions of our U. S. Con-

Care Contributors

Aid Overseas

HERE are some more schools and organizations that have recently donated foreign-aid gifts through CARE, Inc.

Janesville High, Janesville, Wis.
 Edgewood High, Pittsburgh, Penn.
 Wild Rose High, Wild Rose, Wis.
 South Whitley High, South Whitley, Ind.
 Greenville Central School, Greenville, N. Y.
 St. Paul's High, Yonkers Island, S. C.
 San Jose High, San Jose, Cal.
 High School, Owatonna, Minn.
 Dubuque Senior High, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Albany High, Albany, N. Y.
 Kenmore Senior High, Kenmore, N. Y.
 Southwest High, Kansas City, Mo.
 John Burroughs School, St. Louis, Mo.
 De Soto High, De Soto, Mo.
 Franklin High, Reisterstown, Md.
 Harrisburg Township High, Harrisburg, Ill.
 Iowa City High, Iowa City, Iowa.
 Butte High, Butte, Mont.
 Richwood High, Richwood, W. Va.
 Flynn Park School, University City, Mo.
 Mount Carroll Community High, Mount Carroll, Ill.
 Calumet High, Chicago, Ill.
 Decatur High, Decatur, Ala.
 Rayen School, Youngstown, Ohio.
 Pontiac High, Pontiac, Mich.
 East High, Madison, Wis.
 St. Louis Park High, St. Louis Park, Minn.
 Silverton High, Silverton, Ore.
 Woodrow Wilson High, Washington, D. C.
 Senior High, Ft. Smith, Kans.
 Cass City High, Cass City, Mich.
 Columbia High, Columbia, S. C.
 Lexington High, Lexington, Va.
 Madison High, Madison, N. J.
 Leales Tri-Y-Hi, Columbus, Ga.
 McKinley School, Toledo, Ohio.
 Amherst High, Amherst, Wis.
 Ward Senior High, Westerly, R. I.
 Wichita North, Wichita, Kans.
 Huntington High, Huntington, W. Va.
 Chillicothe High, Chillicothe, Ill.
 Kankakee Senior High, Kankakee, Ill.
 South Portland High, South Portland, Me.
 Stockton College, Stockton, Cal.
 Mepharm High, Bellmore, L. I., N. Y.
 Grand Marsh School, Grand Marsh, Wis.
 Longfellow School, Flint, Mich.
 North Charleston High, North Charleston, S. C.
 Meadville High, Meadville, Penn.
 George High, George, Iowa.
 Marshall High, Marshall, Mich.
 Columbia High, Lake City, Fla.
 Evanston Township High, Evanston, Ill.
 East Alton-Wood River Community High, Wood River, Ill.
 St. Benedict's School, Greensboro, N. C.
 Frankford High, Philadelphia, Penn.
 Fairfield Community High, Fairfield, Ill.
 Central High, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Senior High, Wausau, Wis.
 Dwight Morrow High, Englewood, N. J.
 Madisonville High, Madisonville, Ky.
 United Township High, East Moline, Ill.
 Cloverdale School, Montgomery, Ala.
 Friends School, Wilmington, Del.
 Washington School, Kearny, N. J.
 Gering High, Gering, Nebr.
 Edmeston Central School, Edmeston, N. Y.
 Smith School, Augusta, Me.
 Cooley High, Detroit, Mich.
 Walnut Hills High, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Mechanic Arts High, St. Paul, Minn.
 Cloonan School, Stamford, Conn.
 Jacksonville High, Jacksonville, Ill.
 Sneads High, Sneads, Fla.

A \$10 donation will buy four handtools—a pitchfork, weeding hoe, mattock, and shovel. For \$17.50, CARE can send a plow. Contributions may be sent to CARE, Inc., Dupont Circle Building, Washington 6, D. C.



NATIONAL OFFICERS of the Future Farmers of America for 1951-1952. Left to right they are: Donald Staheli, Hurricane, Utah, president; Charles Ocker, Cameron, Missouri, student secretary; Billy Howard, Plains, Georgia, vice president for Southern Region; Gerald Reynolds, Corfu, New York, vice president for North Atlantic Region; Dallas High, Ohio City, Ohio, vice president for the Central Region; and Duane Drushella, Albany, Oregon, vice president for the Pacific Region.

High School Students at Work

Our Future Farmers

ONE day last January, 48 young farmers, students in the Mossyrock, Washington, high school, checked their record books to see what they had done in 1951. They came up with a total of \$17,478.89 earned from farming—an average of about \$365 per person.

These young men—and 340,000 others across the country—are members of the Future Farmers of America, an organization of high school students who are taking courses in vocational agriculture. FFA's purpose is to encourage the students to put into practice the lessons they learn at school, and to help them build their bank accounts so that they can some day become independent farmers. Their "practice" farming is done under the supervision of the vocational agriculture teacher.

Each person, when he joins the Future Farmers, starts out in a small way—with a pig, a pen of chickens, or a few acres in crops. At the end of his first year, he usually has a profit, which he uses to expand his operations. When he finishes his high school he may have as much as \$2,000 invested in his work.

Don Staheli's experience is typical. This Hurricane, Utah, youth, now FFA's national president, began his career five years ago by taking over a runt pig a neighbor didn't want. Don

cared for the pig and won a livestock show prize with him. With the proceeds he bought a calf. When the calf was sold, Don had enough to buy two calves and a registered pig. Now, at 19 years of age, Don is in partnership with his father and raises registered Hereford beef cattle. He recently sold a prize bull for \$1,000.

FFA members are concerned not only with their own problems. They also try to improve agriculture in their communities. In the South, for instance, the young men are taking part in a program designed to up-breed native cattle and encourage the older farmers to break away from their dependence on cotton, peanuts, and tobacco.

In Ohio, the Future Farmers carried on a campaign to promote safety in the use of mechanical cornpickers. Accidents on the machines declined 56 per cent in one year. Now the Ohio FFA is conducting a drive to reduce automobile accidents.

In Georgia, the FFA members planted 900,000 trees last year. In Kansas, the Future Farmers are operating an experimental plot at Beloit to show how wheat production can be increased through the use of good seeds and proper fertilization. Similar work is being done elsewhere in the 48 states and in Hawaii and Puerto Rico, where FFA chapters have been organized.

Beginners in the FFA are known as "Greenhands." After a year, if they have shown progress, they may be elected to the "Chapter Farmer" degree. The next step, "State Farmer," is awarded in state conventions and can be given only to 2 per cent of the membership. Top degree is that of "American Farmer," awarded by the national organization and limited so that only one in a thousand members may get it in any one year.

The Future Farmers of America was organized in 1928 at a convention in Kansas City, Missouri. (Its annual meeting is still held there.) The FFA's headquarters are in the Agricultural Educational Service, U. S. Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C.



ED STRADER of Justin, Texas, an FFA member, raises turkeys

Readers Say—

Warren should be our next President. He is an honest man who has proved his worth as a political leader of a large state.

DELBERT EISCH,
Green Bay, Wisconsin.

In my opinion, Eisenhower is the man for the Presidency. Only he, among the various candidates, can give us the strong world leadership that we need in these critical times.

JUDIE RICHTER,
Newton, Kansas.

Do our congressmen get enough pay? I think so. The lawmakers should look upon their jobs as one of honor and privilege in the service of their country. Besides, many of them are wealthy men who have other sources of income besides their congressional pay.

DOROTHY TRAFIERI,
Richmond, Virginia.

I believe our congressmen should have higher salaries than they now get. At present, their pay is not high enough to meet their professional and family needs. After all, if we pay our lawmakers low wages, we shall get poorly qualified persons to serve us on Capitol Hill.

BARBARA BROWNELL,
Mt. Kisco, New York.



We are very much interested in the set of bells that Holland gave to our country. This shows that the Dutch appreciate our help and are friendly toward us.

DONNA ECKHARD and
LULU BELL METZ,
Parkersburg, West Virginia.

Let's stop squandering our money by sending it overseas. We need these funds right here at home to carry out essential improvement projects. Besides, the people of other countries continue to grumble and call us names regardless of how much aid we send them.

NANCY PURCELL,
Fremont, Michigan.

I strongly believe that we should keep on giving aid to the needy countries of the world. In doing so, we shall continue to combat communism by strengthening and uniting the free countries into one friendly group.

JOE KAMP,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Your article on America's poor voting record helped our American history class more than anything else to understand this problem.

ROY HAMON,
Junior Class President,
Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

The Story of the Week

Record of Congress

"Congress should stop sifting and start to cook," says Senate Democratic leader Ernest McFarland. In recent months, the Arizona Senator points out, the lawmaking body has been so busy investigating various matters that it has had very little time to pass legislation.

McFarland is now calling upon Congress to take speedy action on a long list of unfinished business before the lawmakers. The list includes certain issues which temporarily have been put aside by the legislators. Among these are statehood for Alaska and

give up to 92 per cent of their earnings to Uncle Sam in taxes, for example, could keep all but one fourth of their incomes—except in wartime—under the proposed change. A tax cut on high incomes, it is argued, would help everyone by making private funds available to expand business activities.

Opponents of the plan contend that a constitutional tax ceiling would not only reduce the government's badly needed revenues, but it would also put a greater tax burden than ever before on the low and middle income groups.

Emissary to Tokyo

For the first time since World War II, Uncle Sam has a civilian representative in charge of America's relations with Japan. He is Robert Murphy, former ambassador to Belgium.

Murphy's presence in the former enemy land reminds the Japanese people that their nation is no longer under Allied military supervision—that it is once again free and independent. Though some American troops will continue to be stationed in Japan, these soldiers are there by special agreement with the island nation.

The new ambassador, who took over his post a few days ago, is well qualified to keep Japan and the United States working as a team. The 58-year-old diplomat helped win North Africa's support for an Allied invasion of German-held territory in that part of the globe during World War II. He also helped to persuade Italy to quit as Germany's partner, and later Murphy served as political adviser to our occupation leaders in Germany.

Classroom Project

Students of Norwich Free Academy, Norwich, Connecticut, are planning to study their city government by using booklets which their fellow classmates wrote.

The special booklets were written by the school's American history students, who began a thorough study of their community soon after it switched from a mayor form of government to a city manager plan. The students made frequent trips to the city hall, attended council meetings, and listened to the speeches of local officials.



1952's MAID of Cotton is Patricia Ann Mullarkey, from Dallas, Texas. She is touring the United States and parts of South America to model cotton fashions.

Hawaii, and universal military training.

Moreover, the Administration's Senate leader wants Congress to (1) take action on President Truman's 8-billion-dollar foreign aid proposal; (2) extend and strengthen the existing price control law which expires next month; and (3) approve a number of bills providing the government with the money it needs to carry on its operations.

Meanwhile, among its accomplishments in 1952, Congress (1) ratified the peace treaty with Japan, and approved defense agreements with Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the Philippines; (2) voted a pay boost for servicemen; and (3) voted some of the funds needed by the government to carry on its work.

Limit on Taxes?

A group of citizens, known as the American Taxpayers' Association, is gaining support for its proposed constitutional amendment to limit federal taxes to 25 per cent of a person's earnings. The group claims that 28 state legislatures have already voted in favor of the amendment, and that others plan to act on the proposal this year.

If a total of 32 states agree to the tax limit, Congress must take action to put the amendment before all 48 states for final approval. Then, 36 of the states must ratify the proposed constitutional change to make it a part of the nation's fundamental law.

Supporters of the amendment admit that it would chiefly benefit people with high incomes. Those who now



TO HELP meet Pakistan's need for technicians, the United Nations has arranged to give the country advice on training programs. Here an expert sent by the International Labor Office, a UN agency, supervises a class in welding.

After they collected numerous facts about their city government and its officials, the students put their information into booklet form.

Origin of Names

Do you think a homesteader should be the nation's President? Or would you rather see a blacksmith, or a maker of lance-points in the White House?

These occupations do not, of course, describe the careers of leading Presidential candidates. But according to writer-teacher George Stewart, the names of certain Presidential contenders, as well as family names of other people, originated on the basis of jobs held by their ancestors.

Thus, Eisenhower originally meant blacksmith, or some other type of ironworker; Taft once referred to a man of toft, or a homesteader; Kefauver to a maker of lance-points; and Warren probably came from the name for a gamekeeper.

Foreign Glimpses

Bolivians are wondering about their country's future, now that revolutionary leader Victor Estenssoro appears

to be in firm control of Bolivia's government. Will the new leader, who has been charged with having communist and other extremist views, tighten his grip on the big tin-producing land and establish a complete dictatorship in Bolivia? Will the military group, which was overthrown by Estenssoro, try to regain control over the country? These are some of the questions on the lips of Bolivia's people nowadays.

Italian children, as well as grown-ups, have a new friend. He is bold, friendly Erpinotto, a puppet who is shown in towns and villages across Italy. Erpinotto (the first three letters—ERP—stand for European Recovery Program) is an all-American rough and tumble boy-puppet who tells the Italian people how the United States is helping their country fight poverty and unemployment.

What Next, Germany?

Next Wednesday, May 7, is a day Germany will long remember. It was on this day, seven years ago, that the once mighty German war machine surrendered to the victorious Allies.

Now, the Germans are again being asked to make a big decision which boils down to this: Should West Germany accept the independence agreement being offered to it by the democratic nations? Or should the defeated land postpone action on this matter until both eastern and western Germany can be united under one government?

The plan being studied by the Germans is a peace contract. It is not a full peace treaty because such a settlement has thus far been blocked by Russian stalling. Under the proposed agreement, the former enemy country would be free to handle most of its national and foreign affairs, and would become a defense partner of the western nations.

Many German leaders, including Chancellor Konrad Adenauer; head of free Germany, favor the proposed independence plan as the "best available" at this time. Some other Germans, however, believe their country should not accept a plan which gives freedom to only part of the nation. These people fear that independence for West Germany now may slow down



THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY of the federal government's irrigation program is being celebrated this spring. The Roosevelt Dam, shown above, near Phoenix, Arizona, was the first dam built as part of the reclamation program.

efforts to unite all Germans in the future.

Despite these differences of opinion, most democratic observers believe West Germany will accept the peace contract some time this month.

New Point 4 Chief

The nation's Point 4 program for helping underdeveloped lands across the globe has a new head. He is Stanley Andrews, a former Arkansas editor and Agricultural Department official.

Andrews has been interested in improving farm crops throughout most of his life. As a newsman in Arkansas, he experimented with various plans to boost the crop yields of nearby run-down farms. Later, while working for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, he put his ideas to work on a broader scale.

As Point 4 chief, 57-year-old Andrews will have an opportunity to help farmers improve their crops in many parts of the globe. He will also direct other programs of assistance for the peoples of underdeveloped lands.

Voice of Freedom

Congress is now studying next year's budget for our Voice of America program. The State Department wants a little over 133 million dollars to carry on its foreign broadcasts and other activities which are seeking to "sell" democracy abroad. The funds sought by the State Department for one year, it is pointed out, are just slightly higher than the amount of money we spend on rearmament in a single day.

Of course, we don't know how many people actually hear our broadcasts or read the pamphlets we send into communist-ruled lands. But certain recent incidents indicate that our information campaigns are making headway in Iron Curtain countries.

In Russian-dominated Romania, for example, the head of the country's



AMERICAN JETS reach England to bolster the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's forces. Now 3 years old, NATO is fast becoming a strong bulwark against communist aggression on the continent of Europe.

schools threatened severe punishment to any student who reads "the wicked pamphlets of the Voice of America." At the same time, the communist newspaper, *Pravda*, printed an entire front-page article to deny statements made by the Voice of America radios. These events show, State Department officials say, that we are breaking through Russia's information barriers.

Does the Voice of America program need as much money as its directors are requesting? Have past funds for this purpose been well spent? These are questions being studied and debated in Congress.

Air Force Problem

The nation's Air Force is made up of some 17,000 planes and almost a million men. Its top officials hope they can prevent any more "stay-down strikes" which, although involving

only a small number of men, have nevertheless caused concern across the nation.

A few flyers, bombardiers, and navigators, most of them veterans who fought in combat missions during World War II, recently refused to take their planes off the ground. The majority of them defended their actions by saying that new family responsibilities and other changes in their lives make it hard for them to tackle the dangerous job of flying a plane, particularly in combat.

"We know it is hard for veterans to leave a comfortable home and a good job to return to active duty," Air Force officials say, "but these trained men must remain on the job to build up our rapidly growing air armada."

Meanwhile, air leaders are trying to solve the problem by asking Congress to boost the airmen's special pay for the flights they make, as an inducement to keep the men flying.

The Air Force also points out that the problem is complicated by difficulties in recruiting. Not enough young men want to take up flying. Consequently, replacements for experienced men are hard to find.

Food Pool?

"Let me have 10 pounds of potatoes, please," a Luxembourg housewife asks her storekeeper. "I'm sorry," comes the reply, "I am all out of potatoes—they are too expensive for me to buy because of our country's high tariff rates."

This scene, and many others like it, occur very frequently in hungry Europe. That is why 15 free nations, with a total population of some 250 million people, are now striving to set up a "food pool." Under this plan, member countries would sell farm crops to one another without charging any tariff fee. The result, it is hoped, would permit lower prices and lead to improved living standards within the 15 nations.

The United Kingdom, France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Austria, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxemburg, Ireland, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey hope to unite under the food pool.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Teacher: "How do bees dispose of their honey?"

Pupil: "They cell it, I believe."

"What's that ugly insignia on the side of the bomber?"

"Sh-h-h! That's the commanding officer looking out of the porthole."

Joe: "Did you get any relief when you went to the dentist?"

Jim: "Yeah, the dentist wasn't there."



"My son! What have they done to you?"

Doctor: "Ever had an accident?"

Patient: "Nope, but a mule kicked me once."

Doctor: "Well, wouldn't that be an accident?"

Patient: "Nope, he did it on purpose."

"You say there's never been a woman appointed to the Weather Bureau?"

"No. The weather is changeable enough as it is."

Employer: "Have you any references?"

Applicant: "No, sir. I tore them up."

Employer: "That was a foolish thing to do."

Applicant: "You wouldn't think so if you had read them."

Wife (in back seat): "Don't drive so fast, George."

George: "Why not?"

Wife: "Well that policeman on a motorcycle behind us is trying to get by."

The shop assistant was in the act of proposing.

"Remember," he explained, "this is the last day of this astounding offer."

SPORTS

NOTHING has excited baseball fans so much this spring as the amazing early-season play of the St. Louis Browns. Though they finished in last place in the American League in 1951, the Browns won seven of their first ten games this year, and were among the leading teams during the first weeks of play.

Even the Browns' most enthusiastic backers do not expect them to keep up the torrid pace they set at the start of the season. There is no doubt, though, that the team is greatly improved. Regardless of how they finish, the Browns are going to give the fans in St. Louis and elsewhere some real entertainment.

What accounts for the sudden upsurge of this team? Three things, say St. Louis fans—an energetic owner, a shrewd manager, and a group of young, hard-fighting ball players.

Curly-haired Bill Veeck, who acquired control of the Browns last year, is aiming to do in St. Louis the same thing he did in Cleveland a few years ago. There he assembled a team which, in 1948, gave Cleveland its first championship in more than 25 years. Veeck, whose "trade mark" is his open-collared sports shirt, has already brought many new players to St. Louis.

One of Veeck's best moves, it would appear, was the signing of Rogers Hornsby as manager of the Browns. Hornsby is an old favorite in St. Louis where he played second base for the Cardinals in the 1920's and set many hitting records. He has managed numerous teams—including the Browns



ROGERS HORNSBY (left) and Bill Veeck hope to put the St. Louis Browns at the top of the American League

once before in the mid-thirties—and is regarded as a keen baseball strategist. His influence is apparent in the hustling play of the Browns.

St. Louis' most valuable player is Ned Garver, a right-handed pitcher from Ohio. Garver, who last year won 20 games for the Browns despite their eighth-place finish, started off the season with two shut-outs in a row. Tommy Byrne and Bob Cain, a pair of hard-throwing left-handers, have been giving Garver plenty of help.

Two of St. Louis' best batters are Jim Rivera and Leo Thomas, a couple of newcomers from the Pacific Coast. Marty Marion, the veteran shortstop who played for years with the Cardinals, is adding defensive strength to the infield.

Indonesia's Problems

(Concluded from page 1)

in rubber, tin, oil, quinine, pepper, and other products. These are the famous "Spice Islands" which Columbus was seeking when he discovered America.

Lying across the equator, Indonesia has a warm, moist climate and varied terrain. Jagged mountains with smoking volcanic peaks thrust their way down the length of Java and Sumatra. About 80 million people live in the islands, some of which are among the most densely populated areas on earth. In area, Indonesia is about twice the size of Texas.

For some 3½ centuries these tropical islands were known as the Dutch East Indies. Holland ruled the whole area, and prospered from the planta-

so. Food production is standing still, while population is increasing. The government is having to buy food from other lands.

U. S. experts have recommended the introduction of modern farming methods to increase the food supply. Farming in most of Indonesia is still on a primitive basis. Another step that is being taken to relieve the food shortage is to increase the fleet of fishing boats.

Poor health. Life expectancy at birth in Indonesia is 38 years as compared to 67 in the United States. Tuberculosis and malaria are widespread. There is only one doctor for every 100,000 people in the islands. In contrast, the U. S. has approximately one doctor for every 1,000 persons.

Many medical supplies have been sent to Indonesia under the U. S. aid program of the past two years, and the government is now distributing them. Health services are slowly improving, but it may be a long time before standards can be raised to a high level.

Illiteracy. When the Dutch withdrew from the islands, probably 85 or 90 per cent of the Indonesians could not read or write. There were few teachers and little school equipment.

Today there are still serious shortages of teachers, textbooks, and supplies, but 20 times as many children are attending school as was the case two years ago. Indonesian leaders say the illiteracy figure has dropped from 85 or 90 per cent to about 60 per cent. At the end of a 10-year period, the government hopes to have schools for all young people, and wants every adult to be able to read and write.

Disorders. Many guerrilla fighters who played a big part in the struggle for independence against the Dutch do not take easily to a peaceful existence. Some live as bandits. There has been considerable labor trouble, some of it provoked by communists whose influence is strong in certain unions.

The government has set up camps to train the former fighters in such occupations as farming, carpentry, and metal work. Last year the government took steps to check the growing communist influence. However, the communists continue to be an ever-present source of trouble, capi-



DEANE DICKSON FROM EWING GALLORAY

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT has been slow in the island republic. Formerly, the few factories processed foods and forest products. Emphasis is now being put on building industries to turn out mechanical equipment.

talizing on the difficulties which the government is having in many fields.

Shortage of trained personnel. When the Dutch controlled the islands, they supplied nearly all the trained people for government and industry. Many of these people went to Holland or elsewhere after the Dutch rule ended. Today Indonesia is faced with a lack of skilled technicians.

To meet the deficiency, the government is employing several thousand Dutch technicians and is training its own people as rapidly as possible. Some Indonesians are in the U. S. for technical training. Nonetheless, there is likely to be a shortage of skilled technicians for some time to come. It is sure to hamper the industrial development so urgently needed.

Ownership of New Guinea. At the easternmost end of Indonesia lies the island of New Guinea. The eastern part of the island is ruled by Australia. The western end is still under Dutch control, but Indonesians insist that it be added to their country.

The Dutch say that the Indonesians could not possibly at this time carry out the work necessary to develop New Guinea, a backward area which may have extensive rich resources. Dutch leaders say they have the "know-how" and the necessary personnel to develop this primitive land.

To this view, President Sukarno of Indonesia replies: "We claim this region because we have the right to the area which formerly comprised the

Netherlands East Indies." The matter has become a patriotic issue to the Indonesians, and feelings run high.

These, then, are some of the pressing problems which face the young Republic of Indonesia. Rightly or wrongly, the Indonesians blame the Dutch for many of their troubles. For example, they claim that the Dutch deliberately kept from setting up schools, so that they could keep the islanders in ignorance and thus keep better control over them. The present illiteracy problem is due—say the Indonesians—to the policies of the Dutch in the days of colonial rule.

As a consequence, there is considerable bitterness directed at the Dutch, and the Indonesians are inclined to be highly suspicious of any western power. It is this, more than anything else, that is behind the Indonesians' objections to last February's aid agreement. The point of view of the Indonesians might be summarized as follows:

"We have just succeeded in shaking off the control of one nation, and we must not—at any cost—let another country get a hold here. Our best course is to stay clear of the struggle between the communists and the anti-communists. We are a young nation faced with many problems, and we cannot afford to take sides and risk the possibility of becoming involved in a global conflict."

Our officials respect the views of the Indonesians, but U. S. leaders feel that the Indonesians are harming only themselves by taking such an extreme stand. We have been careful not to give the impression of forcing our views on the Indonesians, but, if put into words, the U. S. feeling might be summarized in this way:

"The only object the U. S. has is to help Indonesia get on its feet and become a strong country, able to hold off the communists. We have no designs on Indonesia, and are not trying to control her in any way. However, Indonesia will be better off if she realizes the seriousness of the communist threat before it is too late. Once she does so, she will realize how impossible it is to take a neutral course, and will voluntarily cast her lot with the western democracies."

Whether the parliament now meeting in Djakarta will swing around to our way of thinking remains to be seen. U. S. leaders are hopeful that the matter will be straightened out.



ACHMED SUKARNO, president of the Republic of Indonesia

tions, mines, and other enterprises they established in the Indies.

Among the natives, there was some dissatisfaction over foreign rule, but it did not come to a head until World War II. Then Japan seized the islands. The event had a profound effect on the natives' thinking. For the first time they saw an Asiatic people defeating and humbling men of European descent. It made them feel that they, too, might be able to oppose the Europeans successfully.

As soon as Japan's hold on the islands was broken, some Indonesian leaders claimed national independence. Widespread warfare followed between the Dutch and the natives of the Indies. The Netherlands government was willing to give the island people a larger measure of self-rule than they had ever had before, but did not want to recognize the republic as a separate nation immediately.

After several years, marked by intermittent warfare and the intervention of the United Nations, the Dutch and the islanders agreed on the establishment of an independent Indonesia. The new country was made a partner under the Dutch crown. It has about the same relationship with the Netherlands that Canada has with Great Britain.

Indonesia has now been on her own for more than two years. Like most young countries, she is having plenty of trouble in putting her affairs on a stable basis. Here, briefly, are some of Indonesia's most pressing problems:

Food shortage. Indonesia was formerly able to raise enough food for her people, but she is no longer doing



3,000 ISLANDS make up the Republic of Indonesia. Sumatra, Java, Celebes, and part of Borneo are the largest of the group.

Tenth of a Series on Presidential Prospects

Harriman Has Support Among Democrats

Here is the tenth in a series of special features on leading contenders for party Presidential nominations. This week we discuss W. Averell Harriman, who recently announced that he is in the Democratic race.

What is Mr. Harriman's background?

W. Averell Harriman was born 60 years ago, the son of Edward Henry Harriman, railroad builder and financier. He attended Groton school and Yale University.

During his college career, Harriman worked in the summer months on the Union Pacific Railroad as a clerk and as a laborer, despite the fact that he had already inherited a fortune. At the age of 24 he became a vice-president of the Union Pacific. His additional business interests have included shipbuilding; establishment of a famous resort at Sun Valley, Idaho; and banking.

Born and reared in a Republican family, Harriman switched to the Democratic Party about 1928. He came to the attention of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1930's, and held positions in several federal agencies.

More recently the New Yorker has held government posts of great importance. He directed the Lend-Lease Program by which materials and weapons were sent to our allies to help in the fight against the fascist powers in World War II. He has been our ambassador to Britain and to Russia. He is reported to know Stalin better than does any other American. While ambassador to Moscow for three years beginning in 1943, he was the only diplomat who consulted with the Soviet chieftain as frequently as once a month.

In the middle 1940's, Harriman attended the important war and peace-planning conferences at Teheran, San Francisco, and Potsdam. President Truman named him Secretary of Commerce in 1946. Later he held a position of great responsibility in the European Recovery Program. He was recently chairman of a three-nation committee which made a study of how to strengthen the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Now, as Director for Mutual Security, he oversees American foreign-aid expenditures.

What are Mr. Harriman's views on the problems that face the nation today?

Mr. Harriman's chief work has been in the field of foreign policy. He supports the Truman administration in its foreign-aid programs and is, in fact, one of its main spokesmen. He thinks of our foreign-aid policy not simply as help to other countries, but as investments for the security of all free nations—our own included. He is an avowed internationalist, and in announcing his candidacy he promised to follow the paths mapped by Presidents Roosevelt and Truman.

Mr. Harriman's comments for publication on problems here at home have been infrequent. But he has been described as a "liberal," and is said to support most of the social and economic policies of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

He believes the St. Lawrence Seaway project would be an asset to the United States. He wants social security measures broadened and increased. He says he opposes laws which "unfairly restrict" organized labor. He favors laws to protect the rights of Americans who belong to minority groups.

If nominated, would Harriman make a good candidate?

Democrats who want Harriman as their party's standard-bearer argue:

"Our people favor the foreign-aid program that Harriman has helped administer. After all, it is widely felt in our country that this program is helping to keep the free world safe. American voters know that the cost is

ble surroundings. Since he has never held an elective office, it is doubtful whether he knows how to campaign. His vote-getting ability is questionable. His name is not well enough known to the American public, and he is not a forceful speaker.

"He himself must have thought there were other Democrats who would make better candidates, or he would have come out for the nomination much sooner. Instead he waited until after President Truman and Governor Stevenson of Illinois withdrew from the race. It is possible that he was proposed by the northern Democrats as a 'holding' maneuver. They may want him to hold the allegiance of a group of delegates until Truman or Stevenson can be persuaded to re-enter

have been extremely costly to America and her interests."

People who would like to see Harriman as President say:

"We could count on Harriman to continue the foreign policy of the Truman administration, which is helping to build strong defense forces for our European allies. He has already had vast experience in the shaping and supervision of this policy. He knows personally most of the important figures in international affairs. One of our greatest hopes for world peace is the North Atlantic Treaty Organization with which he is intimately acquainted. He is well liked in Britain and would improve our relations with that country.

"He is an excellent administrator, as is proved by his success in business and in his highly important government jobs. He is a good diplomat and a keen observer. Harriman is an expert on finance and foreign affairs—more so perhaps than any other candidate. Because he is trusted both by organized labor and by industry, there would probably be a minimum of labor-management strife under his administration. Harriman would make a dignified, hard working, and courageous President of the United States."



HAIRIS & EWING
AVERELL HARRIMAN as he testified before a Senate committee. Mr. Truman is said to support Harriman as Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

high, but they think the project is necessary to protect our allies and our own country from the communists.

"Harriman is known to the American people as a competent official. As holder of important federal jobs, he has been in the public eye for years. Because he has done well in these positions, he would have the confidence of the voters. He makes a good appearance, and this year—when television is going to play so big a part in campaigning—his quiet, dignified manner will win him many supporters, especially among the independent voters.

"The Democratic Party must carry on the traditions it has established in the past 20 years as a party of social and economic progress. Harriman stands for all the things the public has come to expect from Democratic administrations, such as increased social security, aid to farmers, friendship with labor, and the like."

Democrats who do not want him as their party's candidate say:

"He has played too large a part in our foreign-aid spending programs, and some voters might not support a candidate who is so closely associated with a policy that has put such a heavy burden on the U. S. taxpayer.

"He's too rich. Americans like a candidate who comes from more hum-

ble surroundings. Since he has never held an elective office, it is doubtful whether he knows how to campaign."

If elected, what kind of President would Harriman make?

People who do not want Harriman for President say:

"He stands for the expensive foreign and domestic projects of the Roosevelt and Truman administrations. As a government official, he has supervised the giving away of more money abroad than has any other person in our history—between 25 and 30 billion dollars in the past 12 years. Under his administration, we could expect a continuation of dangerously high taxes and government expenditures.

"Harriman was present at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences in the middle 1940's. He heartily approved our agreements at those places, although we made concessions to the Russians which helped build the Soviets' present power.

"The fact that Harriman has long been dealing with matters of U. S. foreign policy does not necessarily mean that he has distinguished himself in this field. On the contrary, he has made serious blunders in connection with the European Recovery Program and with Russia—blunders that

Your Vocabulary

Match the italicized word in each sentence below with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 8, column 4.

1. Racial discrimination is one of our most *provocative* (prō-vōk'ū-tiv) problems. (a) important (b) challenging (c) unnecessary (d) talked about.

2. Some say a federal FEPC would *encroach* (ēn-krōch') upon the rights of the states. (a) trespass (b) be based (c) lean heavily (d) depend.

3. Without an FEPC, some maintain, there will always be *inequities* (in-ēk'wī-tēz) in job opportunities. (a) a scarcity (b) a surplus (c) differences (d) unfairnesses.

4. No law can *eradicate* (ē-rād'ī-kāt) racial and religious prejudice, it has been said. (a) wipe out (b) change (c) increase (d) decrease.

5. For several years, warfare in Indonesia was carried on *intermittently* (in'tēr-mīt'ēt-lī). (a) from time to time (b) in the summer (c) undecisively (d) constantly.

6. The Dutch found it difficult to *placate* (plā'kāt) the Indonesians. (a) wipe out (b) please (c) trick (d) rule.

7. Some of the fighting in Indonesia was *instigated* (in'sti-gāt'ed) by the communists. (a) started or provoked (b) planned (d) joined in (d) opposed.

Guerrilla is a Spanish word for *little war*. In English the word has come to mean a fighter who uses "hit-and-run" tactics. He may be a "rebel" or he may be part of a regular army.

Career for Tomorrow

In the Printing Trade

TO BE a printer you should have a rather wide range of abilities. Mechanical aptitude and manual dexterity, so that you can work with machines, wrenches, screw drivers, pliers, and other hand tools; a natural feeling for English because you will deal with words; and an artistic sense since you must see that type is attractively spaced on a printed page. Good eyesight, good health, and an aptitude for doing arithmetical calculations are also required.

You can learn the printing trade either in a vocational school or through an apprenticeship. Even with vocational training you will have to get on-the-job experience in order to become a journeyman.

The formal apprenticeship—a six-year training program—is usually covered by an agreement arranged by the union and the employer. On going in a print shop as an apprentice, you would probably start as an errand boy and deliver papers from one department to another. Later you would work with experienced men to learn each step in the printing process.

Those steps can best be indicated by following a piece of copy through the various jobs. When material comes to a composing room, the foreman (who once was himself an apprentice) writes the necessary instructions on the paper and turns it over to a *linotype* or *monotype* operator. Working at a machine with a keyboard resembling that of a typewriter, the operator sets the material in metal type.

When the type is set, a *hand compositor* assembles the metal in a galley, or possibly in page form, and puts in the material that must be set by hand. He then pulls a proof of the type and sends it to the *proofreaders*, who examine it carefully.

In proofreading, two people work together. One reads aloud from the original copy and the other follows the printed material on the proof. The readers check not only for typographical errors, but also for mistakes of fact. The proof is then sent back to the type setters and the corrections are made. Then, the cuts and heads are inserted by the hand compositors and the type is arranged in final page form.

When the material is ready for printing, it is passed to the *stone men*, who arrange the pages in proper order and lock them in steel frames called *chases*. These pages go on to the proper department for final printing.

Printing apprenticeships, unlike those in most other trades, do not always include classroom work. Instead, the International Typographical Union sends out a series of lessons emphasizing the theoretical side of printing. Each apprentice must answer questions based on the lessons, and the written answers are graded by union officials.

There are numerous opportunities for advancement open to journeymen printers. Each group of employees—the type setters, the proofreaders, the stone men, and the others—has its supervisor; and the entire composing



A COMPOSITOR assembles type in page form to get it ready for the presses

room is under a superintendent. Executive posts in large printing establishments, as well as sales positions, are often open to men who came into the business as apprentices.

Wages in the printing trades vary throughout the country. On the average, though, an apprentice earns about \$35 a week to start and receives periodic increases during his six years of training; a journeyman earns from \$70 to \$100 a week; and a supervisory employee makes from \$100 to \$200 a week.

Additional information can be secured from newspapers and commercial printing shops in your locality, and from the local office of your State Employment Service. A booklet entitled "Employment Outlook in Printing Occupations," Department of Labor Bulletin No. 902, can be purchased for 20 cents, in coin, from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

Study Guide

FEPC

1. Tell of ways in which minority groups are sometimes put at a disadvantage in their efforts to obtain and hold good jobs.
2. About how many states have passed laws, of one kind or another, that are aimed at reducing job discrimination?
3. Describe the way in which New York's anti-discrimination law operates.
4. What do the letters FEPC stand for?
5. Give arguments used by people who think that our federal government should adopt an anti-discrimination law similar to the one which New York has.
6. Present the arguments of those who oppose a federal FEPC.

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not think that the United States government should adopt an anti-discrimination measure similar to that of New York? Explain your position.
2. If you disapprove a federal FEPC, do you favor or oppose adoption of anti-discrimination laws by the states? Give reasons for your answer.

Indonesia

1. What event that took place last February caused the Indonesians to become suspicious of the United States?
2. Describe Indonesia's resources, geography, and climate.
3. What country ruled the islands for more than three centuries?
4. How did Japan's conquest of the islands during World War II affect the natives in their desire for independence?
5. How long has Indonesia had its freedom?
6. Discuss three of the country's major problems. What is being done to solve them?
7. Why are the Indonesians cautious about their relations with other countries?
8. What is the object of the United States in aiding the island republic?

Discussion

1. Which one of the problems confronting Indonesia do you think most needs a speedy solution? Why?
2. How do you think we might convince the Indonesians that it is to their advantage to line up with the western democracies in the present world struggle? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. What change in our Constitution do some people want to make? How many supporting states do they claim?
2. Who are Robert Murphy and Stanley Andrews?
3. The Germans are trying to reach an important decision this month. What is it?
4. Do we have any evidence that our Voice of America programs are making headway in Iron Curtain countries? Explain.
5. Briefly describe the special problem that the Air Force has been having with some of its men.
6. On what occasions in the past have U. S. Presidents been accused of going beyond their powers?

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"Indonesia: Tests of Independence," by Shannon McCune, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, January 1, 1952. How U. S. economic and technical assistance can help Indonesia.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) challenging; 2. (a) trespass; 3. (d) unfairnesses; 4. (a) wipe out; 5. (a) from time to time; 6. (b) please; 7. (a) started or provoked.

Historical Backgrounds - - Presidents' Powers

A LEGAL question jumped into the news spotlight recently when President Truman announced the seizure of the steel plants—a step he took to avoid a work stoppage in the industry. "What power," asked steel officials, congressmen, and students of government, "did the President use in taking over the plants?"

Actually, there is *no* law on the books that expressly gives the Chief Executive the power to seize private business firms. Mr. Truman and his supporters, however, say that he acted under his "inherent powers" and that the seizure was necessary to keep the steel mills running during this critical, emergency period.

The question of Presidential power is not a new one. In the past the claim that some Chief Executives have acted "without authority" has often been made. Back in 1803 Thomas Jefferson was said to have gone beyond his power in connection with the Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson had secured an appropriation of 2 million dollars to use in buying New Orleans from Napoleon. The French, however, offered us the entire Louisiana territory for about 20 million dollars. Jefferson himself doubted that he had a right under the Constitution to accept the offer, but he feared it would be withdrawn so he went ahead. His act was approved by Congress.

Abraham Lincoln was charged with acting "illegally" when, in 1861, he

ordered the Secretary of War to take over the railways and telegraph lines between Washington, D. C., and Annapolis, Md. During World War I, Woodrow Wilson seized an arms plant and the telegraph lines without specific authority.

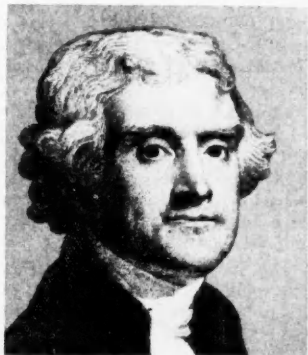
Many plant seizures occurred during World War II, but most were under the Smith-Connally Act. Before this law was passed in 1943, however, President Franklin Roosevelt had taken over several plants where work stoppage seemed to threaten the defense effort.

Foreign relations are another field in which it is said that Chief Executives have gone outside their au-

thority. Under the Constitution, the President must have "the advice and consent of the Senate" to make a treaty. The President has the power, though, to make what are called "executive agreements" with foreign countries. These agreements do not require Senate approval.

Many people claim that some of our Chief Executives, especially Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, have gone too far in their use of executive agreements—that they have used the agreements to make what are really treaties. Roosevelt's agreement with Winston Churchill in 1940 to trade U. S. destroyers for the right to use certain British air and naval bases was attacked on this ground. So was the Potsdam agreement, made in 1945, under which President Truman promised to uphold Russia in claims arising out of World War II.

The question of whether or not a President has exceeded his power has usually been left unanswered when it has come before any of our courts. Chief Justice John Marshall indicated once that the problem was political rather than legal, and that a President was responsible to the people, not the courts, for his acts. Court action has been brought in connection with President Truman's seizure of the steel mills. Last week the judge presiding at the preliminary hearing promised a decision soon, but a final ruling in the case may not be made for some time.



THOMAS JEFFERSON. Did he have authority under the Constitution to buy the Louisiana Territory?